FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1842. [NO. 1297.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of three Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite and Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, in Dishes, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and Moulds Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with a small assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To Retail sales he only deems it necessary to invite a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality have ever been offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96 tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Steel and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. Wanted, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will recommence the practice of Law in the Counties of Bladen, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Iredell. He will also attend to cases in the Court of Chancery.

April 5, 1842. 96 tf

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Solicitor of the Petitioner, to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

Also Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

For sale at other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 2, 1842. 96 4

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and Cotton do Scythes,
Nice Butcher's & German Straw Knives,
3 Grass Hooks,
10 do Wood and Palm Leaf do.
Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring Season.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Late of Hillsborough.

April 5, 1842. 96 3

On hand,
800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed to me by Donald McQueen, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 21st of January, 1840, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 18th inst., a negro girl named Margaret about eleven years to satisfy said trust.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, Trustee.

March 16, 1842. 96 2w

District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 16th inst., at the Town House in Fayetteville, a Silver fine gold Watch, as the property of Wm. J. Anderson, one Gun and Military Sword, as the property of John C. Latta, one silver Watch, one Feather Bed and one Cow, as the property of Neil Johnson, one Wagon and one Carryall and Harness, the property of Patrick Daily, a lot of Carpenters' Tools, Planes, Chisels &c., as the property of Robert Wooten, and one silver Watch, as the property of Charles N. Fennell. Under directions of the Court of Bankruptcy. Terms Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee*
in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1842. 96 3w

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A SECOND-HAND Northern made BUGGY, with a leather top, in good condition. Inquire at this Office.

April 1, 1842. 96 3w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst., Seven Negro Fellows, whose names are as follows: Nero, Harry, Dorsey, Jonas, Primer, Charleston, and Quam. Nero is about 40 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, quite thick set, and a little gray. Harry is about the same age, quite gray on the top of his head, and of rather small stature. Dorsey is about 21 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high. Jonas is about 23 years old, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and stutters quite bad when he speaks or attempts to speak. Primer is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and about 34 years old. Charleston is about 25 years old, and quite yellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches. Quam is about 21 years old, and of dark complexion. They are all black except Charleston. I will give a reward of $100 for them all, or in the same proportion for any of them, if caught and confined in any Jail so that I get them again.

CHARLES W. MIXON.

April 4, 1842. 96-2wpd

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the March Term 1842 of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Neill McLaran, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proved within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up.

A. A. McKETHAN, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, March 25, 1842. 95-4w

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 19th, 1842.

ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having, on the 15th day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Archibald M. Campbell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 19th, 1842.

EDWIN GLOVER of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edwin Glover be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 19th, 1842.

WILLIAM R. CARMAN of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William R. Carman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 24th, 1842.

DANIEL MUNROE of Cumberland County, having, on the nineteenth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Daniel Munroe be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 24th, 1842.

JOSEPH C. SIMINGTON of Iredell County, having, on the twenty-second day of March, filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Joseph C. Simington be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Carolina Watchman for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 25th, 1842.

JAMES H. COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said James H. Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 25th, 1842.

JESSE HINSHAW of New Salem, Randolph County, having, on the twelfth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern on the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Jesse Hinshaw be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER.
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 26th, 1842.

WILLIAM S. LATTA of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William S. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 26th, 1842.

EDWARD D. JARROTT of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edward D. Jarrott be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 89-6mpd

House Carpentering.

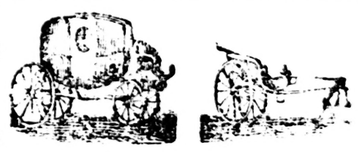
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the upcountry can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

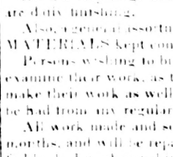
☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

SPRING GOODS
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Jeans, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor*
of Peter J. Mallett.

December 13, 1841. 80tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES
FOR APRIL, 1842.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$35,000--$12,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 6, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 23d, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	35 000	1 prize of	$1,600
1 prize of	12 000	1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	6 000	2 prizes of	1 250
1 prize of	5 000	2 prizes of	1,200
1 prize of	3 000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	2 500	20 prizes of	500
1 prize of	2 000	20 prizes of	400
1 prize of	1,769	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 28 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL--200 PRIZES OF $500.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 30, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$1 800
1 Prize of	10 000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 Prize of	5 000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 Prize of	3,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	2 387	3 Prizes of	1 300
1 Prize of	2,000	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	1,900	200 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

March 18, 1842. 95td-pd

The Drummer Boy of Lundy's Lane.—Major General Winfield Scott, while on the frontier during the late border difficulties, at a complimentary dinner given him by the citizens of Cleveland, related the following characteristic anecdote that occurred during the battle of Lundy's Lane in the last war: In the very midst of the battle his attention was arrested by observing at a little distance where a whole company of riflemen had just been cut down by the terrible fire of the enemy, three drummer boys quarrelling for a single drum, all that was left to them. Soon the two stronger ones went to "fisticuffs," while the third quietly folded his arms, awaiting the issue of the contest. At that moment a cannon ball struck the boys and killed them both. With one bound the little fellow caught the drum from between them, and with a shout of triumph and a loud "tattoo," dashed forward to the thickest of the fight. Said the General, "I so admired the little soldier that I rode after him and inquired his name, which was ———, and directed him to find me at the close of the battle, but I never saw him afterwards." At this moment Mr. ———, one of the most respectable merchants in Cleveland, arose, and with a smile and bow, informed the company that he was the "Drummer boy of Lundy's Lane."

"In criticising a book, you are at liberty to criticise every page. In criticising a Newspaper, you must look to its general tone and character. An author may write only when the spirit moves him; but an Editor must write whether the spirit moves him or not."

Among the wonders of the times we find it recorded, says the Nashville Whig, that a certain "Dr. Convers dissected a person who died for love, in London, and found an impression of a lady's face upon his heart." This beats animal magnetism.

Rich and Rare—Shocco Jones Dramatised.—We have seen the bill of fare proposed at the Theatre at Jackson last night. It is no less than a full representation of the illustrious Shocco and all his Vicksburg, Natchez, Jackson, and Columbus financiers and speculators, by the whole corps dramatique. We understand that the same will be represented in this city in a few weeks.

Vicksburg Sentinel.

At Cincinnati, last week, the price of whiskey was down to 12½ cents per gallon. Deducting the cost of the barrel, the actual price of the whiskey is 11 cents!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

We announced in our last, the organization of the Whig Convention—the largest and most imposing political Assembly ever convened in North Carolina, with the exception of the mass Convention of 1840—we endeavored to describe the enthusiasm which pervaded each bosom, and the high-toned, patriotic feeling which seemed to characterize the whole body. We have now to announce its adjournment, after having achieved the important purposes for which it was convened. We have been conversant with public bodies, in and out of North Carolina, for many years, but we have never witnessed in any assembly more decided talent, more dignified and orderly deportment, greater harmony of action, or more perfect unanimity of sentiment. And this must be the judgment of every dispassionate mind.

The Report of the Proceedings of the Convention was commenced in our last, and is continued in this; as it will be in every succeeding paper, until the whole is given.

That feature of the Convention which will most attract attention abroad, is the unqualified nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency—a nomination carried by acclamation, and without a dissenting voice. The Whigs of the Old North State have thus boldly given a lead to the Union,

"And come what will, they mean to bear it out,
And either live with glorious victory,
Or die with fame."

To doubt, however, that it will be responded to from South to North, from East to West, would be to disparage the intelligence, and calumniate the character of the American Nation.

The nomination for re-election of our present excellent Chief Magistrate, John M. Morehead, will be hailed with enthusiastic shouts of satisfaction from ocean wave to mountain top. In all the primary meetings of the People, his claims have been earnestly urged, and the Convention, in again presenting his name to his fellow-citizens, in connection with this Office, have only literally obeyed the instructions of their constituents. The acceptance of the nomination by Governor Morehead, in person—a course so much in accordance with the early usages of the Government, and the purer days of the Republic—was one of the most gratifying incidents of the Convention. Escorted by a Committee he entered the Hall, and, in returning his acknowledgments for the distinction conferred on him, delivered a soul-stirring Address, which was received with the most rapturous applause, not only by the Convention, but by the crowded auditory of both sexes which was present.

We need not direct public attention, we are sure, to the exposition of the principles and views of the Whig Party, developed in the Report of the General Committee, in this paper. It is ably written, and contains facts and reasonings which our Loco Foco opponents cannot successfully controvert.

Gov. Morehead arranged a very agreeable *finale* to the Convention, by giving, on Tuesday night, a general Entertainment to the Delegates and citizens.—We learn that the scene was one of unmixed enjoyment, and its pleasures will doubtless be long remembered by those who participated in them.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We published in Tuesday's Register, a partial Report of the Proceedings of the Whig Convention, and now proceed in continuation of them. The Counties represented, and the Delegates in attendance, were as follows:

Anson—Alexander Little, W. R. Myers, Dr. W. P. Jennings, E. Nelms, John A. McRae, Thos. S. Little, D. C. Lilly, Y. H. Allen, Dr. Wm. Mendenhall, F. Pearson, Gen. James M. Waddell.

Bertie—G. S. Holly, W. J. Holly, John Devereux, Jr., W. W. Cherry, and William M. Clark.

Brunswick—Fred. J. Hill, Samuel Potter.

Burke—Thomas Butler, J. A. Caldwell, S. B. Erwin.

Cabarrus—D. M. Barringer, Joseph W. Scott.

Chatham—William Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Stedman, Benjamin J. Houze, Smallwood Hardin, Dr. Headen, John S. Toomer, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, William C. Stedman, William Harrod, Tapley Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, William A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

Craven—C. C. Nelson.

Cumberland—Dr. John McKay, Dr. Benj. W. Robinson, Isham Carver, Sen., A. W. Pelton, J. G. Shepard, Edward J. Hale, Wm. Betts, Jas. Foster, Murphy V. Jones.

Davidson—B. S. Beall, John Hussey, B. C. Douthitt.

Duplin—C. D. Hill.

Edgecombe—R. H. Battle, Dr. L. J. Dortch, C. C. Battle, B. D. Battle, William A. Pope.

Franklin—James Kearney, James Yarbrough, Isaac H. Davis, Presley C. Person, Sen., John O'Bien, Jr., Thomas J. Blacknall.

Granville—Charles R. Eaton, Wm. S. Hargrove, P. A. E. Jones, H. J. Rolands, Clement Wilkins, Robert A. Jinkins, James T. Gill, John B. Greene, Samuel S. Downey, Chas. Ricks, John P. H. Russ, John H. Whitfield, Kemp P. Hill, George Burns, Samuel Hicks, George W. Greene, Allen Nance.

Guilford—Capt. Robert Gilmer, Major Robert Donnell, James Brannock, Esq., Col. Joel McLean, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Capt. Robert Lindsay, Robert S. Gilmer, Jr., Col. A. Clapp, Lyndon Swaim, C. A. Gillespie, Col. Joab Hyatt, Thomas G. McLean.

Halifax—Isaac N. Faulcon, James M. Newson, Willis Sledge, William L. Long, Jas. B. Yellowly.

Hertford—Thomas P. Little.

Hyde—David Carter, P. W. Spencer.

Johnston—Ransom Sanders, Dr. J. B. Beckwith, B. Bryan, Dr. J. T. Leach, Edwin McCullers, Wm. B. Saunders, John Leach, Wm. McCullers, J. F. Saunders, D. McPherson.

Lenoir—W. Dunn, —— Blount.

Montgomery—J. M. Worth, C. J. Cochran, E. W. Christian, J. H. Montgomery.

Moore—Dr. J. A. Chalmers, James Dalrymple, Donald Street, Hugh C. McLean, Daniel McCrummen, W. A. Hancock, D. McFarland, Norman McCrummen.

Nash—E. B. Hilliard.

New Hanover—G. J. McRee, D. Jones, William H. Dudley, Thomas D. Meares, O. G. Parsley.

Northampton—John Moody, L. Parker, J. C. Burgwyn, D. Barnes, T. P. Burgwyn.

Onslow—Edward W. Montfort.

Orange—Dr. J. S. Smith, Harrison Parker, Jas. Graham, George Hurdle, Thomas D. Bennehan, C. F. Faucett, Anderson Armstrong, J. Ellis, L. Carmichael, Paul C. Cameron, Henry K. Nash, John Cox, Jos. Steele, Alex'r Cox, M. McCauley, J. W. Kerr, Walter Thompson, Moses Nichols, John Flintipp, William Gattis, Sidney Barbee, William Barbee, Wm. Cameron, Calvin Johnson, P. H. Mangum, Moses Leathers, Jr., Samuel F. Phillips, Samuel L. Holt.

Pitt—Abraham D. Moye, John Joyner, Jr., Jos. J. Norcott, James Joiner.

Randolph—Jesse Harper, William J. Long, Jas. M. Leach, Alfred Brower.

Richmond—Gen. A. Dockery, S. D. Pemberton, G. A. Nicholson, Henry Dumas, Nathan F. Bowdon, B. L. Dumas, R. S. Ledbetter, L. A. Dumas.

Rockingham—Dr. E. T. Brodnax, Thos. Hamlin, Sen., John Strong, John M. Reynolds.

Rowan—Alexander W. Brandon, Mace C. Pendleton, Munford S. McKinzie, Leander Killian, John B. Lord.

Stokes—C. H. Nelson, F. Fries, W. Withers.

Surry—H. P. Poindexter.

Warren—C. P. Green, Burwell Pitchford, Thos. N. Alston, Dr. S. W. Eaton, Dr. Charles Skinner, William P. Little, James A. Williams.

Wake—John Hinton, Johnston Busbee, Charles Manly, George W. Haywood, Henry Harris, Wm. Ashley, W. F. Clark, Alfred Jones, S. Stevenson, George E. Badger, John W. Harris, R. Tucker, William Boylan, Richard Hines, R. W. Seawell, John H. Manly, Joseph Hunter, Weston R. Gales, A. G. Banks, S. F. Patterson, F. H. Reeder, Dr. Hicks, W. H. Hood, W. J. Clark, Dr. Montague, Parker Rand, John Ligon, W. W. Holden, F. L. B. Harris, Dr. W. M. Crenshaw, William Crenshaw, Gen. R. W. Haywood, William Laws, Willie J. Fuller, Nath'l Warren, T. J. Lemay, J. D. Powell, H. W. Miller.

Mr. Badger, as Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, having reported the Officers of the meeting, as announced in our last, the Report was confirmed *unanimously*.

Gen. Dockery, on being conducted to the Chair, as President, addressed the Convention nearly as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention:* Had it been your pleasure to consult my views and wishes, you would have selected some person, other than myself, to discharge the important duties of your presiding Officer—duties, to perform which adequately, requires peculiar qualifications. To the possession of the ability, requisite for the station, said Gen. D., I make no pretensions, and but for the great obligations I feel under to the Convention for the unexpected honor done me, I should be almost tempted to decline. For really, I have never, in the whole course of my life, felt so embarrassed as at the present moment—nor have I ever been so oppressed with a sense of my own deficiencies. The obligations under which the Convention has placed me cannot be cancelled, nor will they ever be forgotten.

"The main object for which this Convention had assembled, continued Gen. D. was to designate some prominent individual of the Whig party as their Candidate for the Executive Chair of North Carolina—the Executive Chair of the Old North State. And, in the wisdom of the Convention, it would doubtless be deemed advisable to take other steps for furthering the great cause in which they were all embarked. The arguments, to demonstrate the propriety and expediency of these measures, he should leave to be advanced by others, more competent than himself to the task. He should confine himself to a few brief remarks, enforcing and urging the necessity of energetic action. That the Whig party were in the ascendancy in North Carolina, by several thousands, he had not the slightest doubt; but he had some fears whether, unless thoroughly aroused, they could all be got to the ballot box. It was but of little consequence to make converts, if they could not be made sensible of the *real* importance of attending Elections, and letting their weight be felt.

"The Whig Party was not only in a majority in North Carolina, but had been ever since the election of Mr. Van Buren, and even, at the very time he obtained the vote of the State. In August, Gov. Dudley was elected by nearly 5 000 majority. In November, three months after, Mr. Van Buren obtained the vote of the State, but the number of votes cast was less by 12,000 than the Gubernatorial vote. The Whigs remained at home, and by apathy, lost the election. Since then, in succession, had Whig victories been achieved in the re-election of Gov. Dudley, the election of Gov. Morehead, and the triumph of the Harrison Electoral Ticket. Who knows of any defection in the Whig ranks? Where is the Whig that has changed his sentiments? None can be found. And this reminded him, said Gen. D. of the remark made recently by a grey-headed Revolutionary Sire, when speaking on this very subject of Whig desertion. Talk of a whig changing, said he; the thing is impossible. He recollected well when the same parties existed in the Revolution, and were then known as Whigs and Kingsmen. The Kings-men very frequently became Whigs, but said he, you might as well talk to me of my watch running backwards, as of Whigs turning Kingsmen.

"Let us, continued Gen. D. have stump-speaking from one end of the State to the other. Let us, by fair argument, convince the people that the Whigs are in the right. Let us meet our opponents, face to face, and when they taunt us as Federalists, let us show from the records of the country, that they are the old Blue lights revived. When they charge us with being Bank whigs, let us show from indisputable facts, that it is they who have brought into existence the unsound and rotten Banks that have afflicted the country with all the evils of a depreciated currency. When they accuse us of bringing hard times on the country, let us convince the people by sound, practical arguments, and appeals to the record, that the present disastrous state of things has been brought about by the measures of those who arraign us. When they profess to be the Democratic party, let us prove that they are all in favor of retaining the *only* Kingly feature in our Government—the *Veto power*.

"It is true, continued Gen. D. there has been some disappointment in our party, some dissatisfaction, some despondency. Some few have become disgusted with the present state of things, and are unwilling to embark actively again in political efforts, because they say, the people did *their* duty manfully, and put men in power, some of whom have behaved treacherously, and defeated their wishes. This is true; but because they had been disappointed in their just expectation of better things, should they lay down their arms? Let it never be forgotten that the Whigs fight for *principles* not *men*. Let the spirit and language be adopted of another Revolutionary character, who belonged to the command of Benedict Arnold, and who being asked, if his treachery, when discovered, did not greatly discourage the Army, replied—"No! never was there more enthusiasm in the camp, than the next morning. The war-horse champed his bit impatiently, and every soldier was anxious to be led to the charge." An anecdote was also told of a celebrated European warrior, which conveyed a most excellent lesson to those who were disposed to be discouraged by recent events. One of the most brilliant victories ever achieved by Napoleon Bonaparte, was at Austerlitz. On the morning of the battle, the sun rose with such remarkable splendor and glory, as to inspire the troops with extraordinary courage and animation. They made a vigorous assault, and defeated the enemy. On a subsequent occasion, when about to attack the forces of the Allied Powers, the soldiery seemed to lack courage, and dread the onset. The Emperor perceiving this, mounted his horse, and riding to an elevated position, just as the sun was again rising with unclouded splendor, exclaimed in a loud and encouraging tone,—"Soldiers! Behold the sun of Austerlitz." The Army was immediately inspired—every soldier felt six inches taller—they fought with gallantry and desperation, and gained the day. So, said Gen. D., would I refer those of my fellow-Whigs who are at all disheartened, to the glorious results of our contest in 1840. We then met an organized band of Office-holders, well disciplined, armed at all points, and victory was ours. Let us but buckle on our armor again, with renewed energy—let us be imbued with some portion of the zeal of 1840, and depend upon it, a triumphant victory awaits us in August next. He would not further occupy the time of the Convention, because he hoped that many gentlemen present, more adequate every way than himself to the duty, would address the assembly; but would take his seat, repeating his assurances of grateful obligation.

Mr. Badger moved that the Rules of Order of the House of Commons be adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. McRae of Anson, suggested that probably some difficulty might arise if this were done in consequence of the unequal representation of counties in the event of a vote being taken by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Badger explained, and showed that no difficulty could arise. The motion then prevailed.

Mr. Badger then moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider and report what subjects are proper for the action of the Convention; and that this Committee might embody as full an expression as possible of the sentiment of the people of the State, he would move that it consist of one Delegate from each county represented in this Convention, remarking, in conclusion, that he must beg to be excused from being placed on the Committee.

The motion was carried, and the Chair named the following gentlemen to constitute said Committee, viz:—

General Committee.—William W. Cherry of Bertie, D. Barnes of Northampton, W. L. Long of Halifax, A. D. Moye of Pitt, Dorsey Battle of Edgecombe, David Carter of Hyde, C. C. Nelson of Craven, Ransom Sanders of Johnston, E. W. Montfort of Onslow, C. D. Hill of Duplin, O. G. Parsley of New Hanover, Sam'l Potter of Brunswick, William S. Hargrave of Granville, C. P. Green of Warren, John O'Brien of Franklin, Alex'r Little of Anson, J. M. Worth of Montgomery, Donald Street of Moore, J. A. Dumas of Richmond, B. W. Robinson of Cumberland, Charles Manly of Wake, H. K. Nash of Orange, E. T. Brodnax of Rockingham, S. G. Coffin of Guilford, W. Withers of Stokes, H. P. Poindexter of Surry, M. Q. Waddell of Chatham, Alfred Brower of Randolph, John B. Lord of Rowan, D. M. Barringer of Cabarras, J. A. Caldwell of Burke, William Dunn of Lenoir, E. B. Hilliard of Nash, B. S. Beall of Davidson, Thomas P. Little of Hertford.

On motion of Dr. Hill, the Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 5 1842.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Poindexter, from the General Committee, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee beg leave to submit the following Report:

Soon after the adjournment of the Convention held in this place in October, 1840 the efforts of the Whig party were crowned with success. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was elected to the Chief Magistracy, by an overwhelming majority of the People. He entered upon the duties of his high office, with a solemn and devout appeal to Heaven, for the sincerity and zeal with which he proposed to devote himself to the great business of reforming the Government, and giving relief to the People, and selected a Cabinet believed by the Public both willing and able to assist him in the accomplishment of this patriotic purpose. The necessities of the Treasury and the Country being urgent, he summoned Congress to meet them in an Extra Session. And the whole nation looked forward with joy, and assured hope, to a certain restoration, both of public and private prosperity.

The sudden death of Harrison covered the Nation with gloom, and seemed for a moment to extinguish in every patriotic heart this expectation. But Whigs, by their very principles, are forbidden to despair of the Republic. And when the first shock was over, light seemed again to glow, and hope to spring up before them. Mr. Tyler had been nominated as a Whig—had accepted his nomination as a Whig—had professed himself a Whig—and had been elected as the associate of Harrison. That he would prove recreant to the great Party, and regardless of the great principles to which he owed his elevation, even suspicious on this ominous mind could scarcely anticipate, and to noble and generous ones, such an event could appear little less than impossible.—His Address to the People of the United States, his retention of the Cabinet of Harrison, accompanied with expressions of respect and confidence, gave assurance to our hopes. And Congress responded at the late Extra Session, in the confident expectation that the work of reforming the Government and relieving the People, would be commenced and prosecuted with the utmost and thorough cooperation of the President. Their first examination into the state of public affairs, showed that the Administration which had just been driven from power by the People, had left behind them a debt, exceeding, by many millions, all the usual resources of the Treasury to its liquidation. This debt had been carefully concealed from public observation, by the artifice of Treasury notes, issued from time to time, to cover deficiencies, created by the profligacy and extravagance of that Administration. In order to meet this debt, measures were immediately set on foot, and among others a bill was prepared and passed, authorizing a loan of $12,000,000. A bill was also passed, and received the approbation of the President, directing the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, a measure of justice to the States, which had been often and ineffectually sought of the former Administration, and which the Whigs seized the first moment of coming into power to accomplish.

It then became necessary to provide for the safe keeping and disbursement of the revenue, without danger of loss by ruthless or incompetent officers, and safe of charge to the people. For this purpose a bill was prepared and passed by both Houses of Congress, establishing a National Institution entitled "Fiscal Bank of the United States" and to ordain guards and restrictions against the intrusion of its Branches into any State against its will, it was expressly provided that no such Branch should be established in any State without Legislature, in the time and manner specified in the act, should declare its opposition thereto. This Bill was vetoed by the President. Congress immediately prepared another, supposed upon sufficient grounds to meet exactly the President's views of the constitutionality and expediency of such a measure. This Bill proposed to create a Fiscal Institution, whose operation should be confined to the safe keeping and disbursement of the Public Funds, and the occasional operation of dealing in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and between different States, without the power of making local discount in any State without its express assent. This measure, nicely adjusted to meet the President's declared objections, and to avoid the reported conflict with his conscientious scruples, was nevertheless rejected by him, as being totally at variance with the Constitution; and it became then apparent that no measure would receive his approbation from which there was a reasonable expectation of restoring a sound currency—insuring to the people the just reward of their Labor, and preserving the Public Treasure from the speculation of dishonest agents, and of separating the power of the purse from the control which the President by the Constitution has over the military force of the country. It was thus made manifest that the President, of a Whig profession, was not one in principle—that it be regarded in profession the will of the people, expressed through their Representatives, after full and careful consideration, yet in practice he contemned it—and that nothing less would satisfy him than an absolute dictation to the Representatives of the States and the people of the substance and even the very *form* of Laws—and that his own opinions of to-day could not be relied on as to such his conduct to-morrow. After such an exhibition of weakness and presumption, what could be expected but what followed? The Harrison Cabinet was broken up and dispersed, and the Whig Members of Congress, faithful to the duty which they owed to themselves and to their constituents, assembled and issued an address, in which they declared, in terms firm, yet temperate, indignant, yet not wantonly disrespectful, their sense of the President's conduct, and the condition of that great party whose principles he was bound to cherish and advance. The events of the present Session have removed all doubts, if any such before existed, of the propriety and necessity of this action on the part of the Whigs of Congress. We now see the President urging upon Congress, under the dictation of his veto power, the establishment of an Exchequer Board, calculated not to relieve public distress, but to enlarge Executive power, which already threatens the liberties of the people—a measure, the tendency of which is to withdraw from circulation and from the use of the people all the specie of the country—to confine it in the vaults of the Treasury, or accumulate it in the great commercial cities, which it supplies no adequate substitute in its room—to build up the interest and increase the wealth of those cities at the expense of the great body of the people—and by withdrawing from our sound banking institutions the basis on which their transactions are founded, and the only means by which they can ever resume cash payments, to compel them, however reluctantly, to call in suddenly the debt due them from the people, and thus to overwhelm the debtor class and persons of moderate property in hopeless ruin. To complete the proof of the President's fixed resolution to prevent, or undo every thing which the Whigs desire or have accomplished, he has just recommended to Congress the repeal of the law passed with his own approval for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands—a law demanded by the people—guaranteed by all the professions and promises of the Whig party in the canvass of 1840—which the State of North Carolina, by repeated declarations of her Legislature, has approved, and claimed as a right, and which at this time, by furnishing to the States a considerable amount of funds, would enable them, besides accomplishing purposes of permanent utility, to supply, in some degree at least, the present deficiency of a sound circulation. Meantime, while these legislative proceedings are in progress, the President has been distributing the patronage of the Government—not with a view to the public service—not to maintain the ascendancy of any great party or leading principles of the country, but to the selfish end of procuring retainers to himself, and of securing, by whatever means, a reelection to office—a result which he cannot seek to produce, without disregarding the avowed principles of the Whig party—and his own solemn professions—a result, the accomplishment of which, happily for the country, is as impossible as its pursuit is indefensible. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the Whig party are in no sense justly responsible for the present state of affairs. They found the country incumbered with debt, disgraced by defalcations, infested by corrupt and incompetent office holders, and its energies pressed down by the weight of unwise legislation, and oppressive Executive usurpations, the fruits of twelve years misrule, under selfish and profligate administrations. Their Representatives in Congress set themselves to work with steady diligence and hearty devotion, to redress these evils, and restore the country. But this labor required both time and energy. The dilapidations which so many years had produced could not in a moment be reinstated, and even had the life of the lamented Harrison been spared, with *his* zealous cooperation, a year would have been but a reasonable period to demand for any effectual advance in the work of renovation; but from his successor nothing has been met but a cold and insincere support or open thwarting and opposition. While, therefore, the President is allowed, by his exercise of the veto, that ONE MAN POWER of our system, to arrest the action and control the will of the people, and the States, speaking through their proper Representatives, how, in the present posture of affairs, can responsibility justly rest upon the Whigs in Congress? It should ever be borne in mind that the Whig party has been, in fact, but one short month in power, for since the death of Harrison the head of the Government has not acted under the influence of Whig principles—has even disowned the name of Whig, and has used and is using his constitutional power to prevent the action of the Whigs for the relief of the country. In one word then—to the public debt, the derangement of the currency, and the distress of the people, the Whigs are not responsible, because they did not produce them, but found them on their accession to power, and they would have removed them with the cooperation of the President, which they could not obtain, and without which they could do nothing.

Among the topics which have been and are most fruitful of declamation with our opponents, is the number of Banks, and the amount of banking capital in the United States. They seek to hold the Whigs responsible for the undue increase and mismanagement of the Banking capital, representing them as the advocates of unsound and dishonest Banking institutions. Never was a charge less supported by proof or more capable of complete refutation. The doctrine of the Whigs has ever been that some paper circulation was both advantageous and necessary to the country, because our share of the specie of the world is entirely inadequate to as many of our wants, and because an entire specie circulation is from its bulk and weight, inconvenient and troublesome, and from its constant wastefulness in friction, is yearly diminishing in amount. But they have ever maintained that Banking institutions to supply this paper circulation, should not be increased beyond the actual necessities of the country—should be created upon a firm basis of specie and property, and, in wise laws, carefully restrained from excess and mismanagement, and with this doctrine the practice of the Whigs will be found to have corresponded. How is it with our opponents? Their theory has taught the propriety of an exclusive hard money currency. Banking institutions have been the theme of their unceasing denunciation. Yet how have they acted? When in possession of power, what have they done to reduce their theory to practice? Let us enquire. Before they came into power, it is undoubted that we had a good currency. Every one who can remember the state of things twelve years ago, knows this to have been the fact. The change in the condition of the country—the increase of Banking capital beyond all the reasonable demands of business, and the consequent depreciation, arose from their administration of the Government, and they stand justly responsible for the consequences. In the year 1830, there were in the United States 330 banks with an aggregate capital of $145,190,268. In 1832 for the purpose of chartering the Bank of the United States was refused, and in 1833 the government of positively extracted from that Bank and placed with the State Banks. Thenceforward the State Banks enjoyed the favor of the Administration—were applauded for the supposed duties of the revenue, and capable of furnishing a sufficient and sound currency for the country—were urged by the then Secretary of the Treasury to increase their loans, enlarge their circulation, and increase every facility which their accommodations could furnish to the merchants community. At the same time means began to be manifested without necessity and beyond all example.—Within less than two years from the removal of the deposits, the banks were found to number 508, with an aggregate capital of $254,250,337. And in December 1835, the number had increased to 709, with an aggregate authorized capital of $140,195,710? So that the Banks had doubled and the capital more than trebled in seven years. Now where was the great increase in the number and capitals of these Banks? Was it in States, under Whig direction? Or was it in those States which enjoyed the special benefit of being governed by Locofoco Legislatures? Undoubtedly in the latter.—Let us take as examples and proofs of this, a few States distinguished during that period for their attachment to the Locofoco party. Take Maine. In 1830 she had 18 banks, with a capital of $2,050,000; in December 1837 she had 59 banks with a capital of $5,535,000. Take Pennsylvania. In 1830 her Banks were 33 in number with a capital of $14,640,333; in December 1837 the number had increased to 50 and the authorized capital to $29,944,435. Take Alabama, which in 1830 had 2 Banks with a capital of $663,500, and in December 1837 had 3 Banks with an authorized capital of $14,458,999, being an increase of 22 fold in seven years in the Bank capital of the State.—Take Mississippi, which in 1830 had *one* bank with a capital of $500,000, and in 1837, 14 banks and 22 branches with a capital of $39,000,000, being an increase of capital in seven years of *forty fold!* Take Missouri. What was the action of this State represented and governed by Mr. Benton, the very personification of hard money, who professes to hold a Bank note in abhorrence and who lately protested a draft for his pay as a member of Congress, because he could not receive for it any thing but paper money? How did she shew her hatred of Banks—her abhorrence of paper rags!—Why thus: She had in 1830 not more than one Bank and not more than $250,000 of capital, and in 1837 she had 3 Banks with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, being at the latter period in possession of just twenty times the amount of Banking capital she had seven years before. So it will be seen that these five States, under Loco Foco direction in a period of seven years increased their number of Banks from 56 to 129, and their aggregate capital from $18,403,836 to $121,358,404, making a clear addition during that short period to the Banking capital of the Union of the enormous sum of $105,954,568!—nearly one half of the whole increase of Banking capital in the Union during that period. These statements are taken from an official Report made by Mr. Woodbury, late Loco Foco Secretary of the Treasury, on the 8th of January 1838, and what an admirable agreement they shew between the professions and the practice of our political adversaries! They denounce all Banks, yet wherever they have the power establish them; they praise gold and silver as the only constitutional currency, and yet flood the country with millions of bank paper. And are these Banks established by them able to redeem their engagements by specie! This at least we should have a right to expect from the lovers of an exclusive hard money circulation. Let the depreciated notes of Alabama and Mississippi, selling as they are every where at a most disgraceful discount, worthless for the payment of a debt, and scarcely available to purchase a loaf of bread—let these wretched paper rags answer the question! Let the broken Banks of Maine answer and cover those with confusion who profess one thing and practice another, who falsely charge upon their opponents their own political misdeeds. In advantageous contrast with these States might be placed, did time permit, the conduct of those States which, during the same period, were under the direction of Whig counsels, but we must content ourselves with stating one illustration of this. Of the Whig States, Massachusetts and Connecticut made the largest proportionate increase of their Banking Capital and yet neither did more than double it. But what a difference is found between the issues of their Banks and those of Mississippi and Alabama! So far from being depreciated and worthless, they are quoted in Philadelphia on the 1st of January last, at a premium of 4 per cent. Thus it may be seen, that the Locofocos while they rail at the Whigs for establishing good Banks that issue sound currency, do themselves establish unsound Banks which issue notes depreciated and almost worthless.

Having thus, as your Committee think, acquitted the Whig Party of all just censure for the past, it remains to inquire what should be their action for the future.—That our position is both strange and difficult, cannot be denied, and should not be concealed. But it has no difficulty, which cannot be overcome by energy and concert of action. The Whig strength is undiminished. If then this strength be the same now as in 1840, it is manifest that it is sufficient to secure success. To this end it requires only to be put forth, and surely the motives are not less strong to enforce its exertion now, than in 1840. Our principles have lost none of their value, nor we any part of our attachment to them. We still desire—earnestly desire a just and economical administration of the Government, a sound currency of uniform value, in which industry may receive without loss its just reward. We desire that the legislation of the country should be in fact as well as in form in the hands of a majority of the People and of the States, and be directed for the equal protection and advancement of every citizen and every interest of our country; that offices should be given only to able and faithful men, should be created solely for the good of the People and neither extravagantly compensated nor continued beyond the demands of the public business. We are still clearly in favor of confining a President to one term, as the most effectual means of checking the corrupt abuse of power, and we still believe that Executive patronage has increased to a dangerous and alarming degree, and ought without delay to be diminished. We are still opposed to that exercise of the Veto power by which one man overrules the opinions, and disappoints the hopes of millions, and dictates to a whole people the terms on which they may be permitted to legislate. We still detest as unwise and dangerous, the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which the whole revenues of the country are placed under the control of one man already armed with numerous power, and by which all the safeguards necessary to prevent the abuse of that power are in effect removed, and the nominal President of a Republic converted in fact into an absolute dictator. We are still opposed to the application of the Public Lands to the benefit of particular States, either from favoritism to those States or to purchase support to a political party. We are still opposed to those lands being retained by the General Government for its ordinary purposes, and still insist that these lands, the special purposes for which they were ceded having been accomplished, of right belong to the States, and the proceeds of them ought to be without delay paid over to the several States to be disposed of for such purposes as they may think proper. We are still opposed to, and detest that unbridled ambition which, for the purpose of gaining political support, seeks to introduce divisions between the different classes of society, to array the poor against the rich and the rich against the poor, to teach that the different portions of the community have separate and irreconcilable interests and thus to dissolve that cement of mutual dependence and affection which binds society together and gives strength to our Republican Institutions. We utterly abhor the doctrine of repudiating State Debts—that recent fruit of internal corruption, by which our country has been disgraced, its credit nearly ruined, and which is as unwise and impolitic as it is dishonest and demoralizing. We still believe that the ascendancy of our political principles will tend to promote, and those of our adversaries to defeat, the welfare and freedom of our country.

Thus thinking and thus feeling, we entered the contest of 1840, and our efforts were crowned with a glorious success, against majorities in both Houses of Congress, cooperating with a President, who with the whole power and patronage of the Government, for the purpose of securing his continuance in office. Why, then, should we doubt the result of a conflict in which, though opposed by the Executive power and patronage, resisted by an artful and unscrupulous minority in Congress, we are yet supported by a majority of that body, besides the vast army of true hearted Whigs, who so nobly rallied for their Country, under the immortal HARRISON, and who are fewer, and patriotism the treachery of his successor can neither alarm nor seduce?

But to make our strength efficient, we must be UNITED and ORGANIZED. To this end, it seems to your Committee expedient, that some one should be selected as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency, who truly holds and will truly carry out the great principles to which that Party stands pledged—one, whose opinions are understood and known by others—whose sincerity and devotion have been conspicuously witnessed by his public services and on whom, his Country can securely rely, for a frank, manly, intelligent and patriotic administration of her affairs. Such a man is HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

In regard to the selection of a Candidate for Governor, it seems only necessary to announce the already declared and decided preference of the Whig Party of the State.—They are unanimous in calling for the reelection of our present excellent Chief Magistrate. Honored and esteemed by them, before his elevation, his official conduct has served to confirm and strengthen every prepossession in his favor, and his name and character, identified with the reputation of the State, are endeared to their affections by the gross injustice and villification, wantonly heaped upon him, by the party rancour of our opponents, for an honest and fearless discharge of his public duties.

In order to a perfect organization of the Whigs of the State, your Committee would respectfully suggest, that our friends in every County, be desired to hold meetings to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, composed of members from each election precinct, or others local subdivisions of the County, the members in each precinct to form a sub-Committee, specially charged with the superintendence of the precinct to which they belong, the whole together forming one grand Committee for the County, that both the general and sub-Committees be earnestly entreated to hold meetings from time to time, as their convenience will admit, to collect, and distribute information—visit the good people within their bounds, explain to them the nature, and enforce the truth and value of Whig principles, and earnestly but affectionately press upon them the importance of attending the polls, and putting in their votes for men of sound principles and tried integrity,—that our friends in every part of the State, be warned of the necessity of maintaining strict union among themselves, of selecting by mutual conference, proper persons, as Candidates for the ensuing General Assembly, to rebuke and put down the first appearance of jealousy or division, in their ranks; to watch against, and counteract the insidious efforts of our political adversaries, to delude the people, and to sow dissention among us; and to maintain and cultivate a spirit of harmony, and co-operation, amongst the whole body of the Whigs, as brothers, bound to each other by the most sacred ties, to forward the interests of a common Country.

Fully to complete our State organization it will be necessary that a Central Whig Committee should be appointed, and charged with the general superintendence of the Whig cause throughout the State, and particularly with the preparing, publishing, and circulation of such addresses and documents as may be necessary to advance Whig principles, to correspond with similar Committees or other bodies of Whigs in other States and to unite with them in such measures as may be deemed best, in promoting harmony in Whig council and action throughout the Union. And your Committee recommend that the said Central Committee be authorized, on the part of the Whigs of North Carolina, to unite with the Whigs of other States in selecting a suitable Candidate for the office of Vice President, or to call a Convention of the Whigs of the State to be held at such time and place as they may deem expedient for that purpose, as well as for promoting the success of the Whig cause in the coming elections.

Should this plan for general and local organization meet the approbation of the Convention, and be fully carried out in action by our friends, no rational doubt can exist of our triumphant success in North Carolina. No reflecting Whig can want motives for using his best efforts to bring about this result. Let each one remember that on the next Legislature will devolve the election of a United States Senator and the adjustment of our Congressional and State Senatorial Districts, measures which will affect the political character of the State for years to come. Let him remember that the success of the Whig Party will promote every interest of our Country, while by its defeat, the reign of profligacy and corruption will be confirmed and perpetuated—a new course of experiments upon the business, the finances and the property of the Country will be commenced, resulting in all probability in effects still more disastrous than those under which the People now suffer. Let him remember that he must bear the triumphant exultation of political adversaries, whose success he could have prevented; by whom no moderation has ever been exhibited, and whose fierce intolerance, stimulated at once by the recollection of former defeat and present victory, how shall he be able to bear, whose conscience shall accuse him of culpable neglect of duty in the hour when exertion might have saved his Country. Above all let him remember that the political privileges with which a kind Providence has blessed him, bring with them corresponding obligations, and for the fidelity with which he improves them to the accomplishment of just and honourable purposes he is responsible not only to his Country but his God.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend the adoption of the Resolutions which accompany this report:

1. *Resolved by the Whigs of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was an event deeply to be lamented by every friend of his country—and that subsequent events have taught us to regard it as the greatest calamity which has befallen the nation.

2. *Resolved*, That the great Whig principles for which the contest of 1840 was waged and won, are as dear to us now as then; and that neither the desertion and treachery of supposed friends, nor the taunts and opposition of known and open adversaries, shall depress the energy or cool the ardor of our efforts to promote and perpetuate those principles as the best safeguard of our country and the best inheritance of our children.

3. *And whereas*, John Tyler, the present President of the United States, was nominated by the National Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg in December, 1839, as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President, and accepted the said nomination, and was by the exertions and support of the Whigs of the United States, elected to that office:

Resolved, That when by the death of William Henry Harrison, he succeeded to the first Magistracy, he was bound by every consideration affecting the integrity of man, to carry out in his administration the great principles of the party by which he was elected:

And whereas, the said John Tyler, instead of thus discharging the duties of the high office so devolved upon him, has renounced the principles and abandoned the party which brought him into power, whilst by adopting the measures and wooing the support of a party, lately the object of his declared opposition and distrust, and by scarce disguised profligacy in the application of the patronage of the Government, he has attempted, and is attempting with utter disregard of dignity and duty, to buy up a party, and thus secure to himself a reelection; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention disavows all political connexion with and support of the said John Tyler, approves the proceedings and Address of the Whig Members of Congress at the close of the late Extra Session, and holds the Whig party discharged from all responsibility for the conduct of public affairs whilst controlled by the present Administration.

4. *Resolved*, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, by eminent qualities, extensive knowledge, sound judgment, liberal and patriotic views, and by long, arduous and unsparing devotion to the service of his country, has entitled himself to the undiminished confidence and support of the people of the United States—and that he possesses the first place in the affections of the whole Whig party of this State, and therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention do for themselves, and the Whigs of North Carolina, propose and nominate the said *Henry Clay* for the next President of the United States, and do pledge themselves to give the nomination a hearty and persevering support.

And this Convention does earnestly and respectfully urge the Whig party of the Union to unite with their brethren of North Carolina in this nomination, and in steady and consistent efforts to secure its success.

5. *Resolved*, That the whole official conduct of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, in his present exalted station, merits the hearty approval of this Convention, and that the Whig party of the State, relying with entire confidence upon his integrity, intelligence, impartiality, diligence and economy in administering the affairs of the State, do with one heart and one voice desire his reelection; and, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do hereby nominate him for reelection in August next.

And although this Convention are sensible of the objections which lie against a canvass of the State by an official personage like the Governor, and cannot, as a general practice, recommend or approve the same, yet considering the efforts now making by the Loco Foco Candidate for that office, as well as by others of the party, by artifice and misrepresentation, to delude the good people of North Carolina into the support of that candidate for Governor, and to prejudice with them the Whig cause and Whig principles, this Convention deem the present an occasion on which, all objections against the practice should yield to the welfare of the people, that supreme law of patriotic minds; and therefore,

Resolved, That Governor Morehead ought, in the judgment of this Convention, and he is hereby respectfully desired to meet and address his fellow citizens, when and where he shall deem it necessary, in order to prevent the success of those efforts, and to promote the cause of truth and sound political principles.

6. *Resolved*, That the law passed at the last Session of Congress for distributing among the States the proceeds of the Public Lands, is a wise and just law, founded upon the unquestionable right of the States, resulting from the Acts and Deeds of Cession, and was in no sense a gratuitous donation. That Congress have no moral right to repeal the same, and that the late Message of the President of the United States, urging that body to said repeal, deserves decided reprobation.

And the Legislature of North Carolina having, in its name and on the part of the good people of the State, repeatedly declared the right of the States to the Public Domain, condemned every attempt to dispose of that Domain inconsistent with that right, and called upon her Senators and Representatives to urge her claims to her portion thereof; and the funds justly her own, according to her interests in the public lands being needed (besides other wise and good ends,) for developing her resources and diffusing amongst the poor children of her population the blessings of moral and intellectual cultivation.

Resolved, That the people of the State should not, and in the opinion of this Convention, will not, consent to have the said funds withdrawn from them, and will regard any of her members of Congress who, after her claim has been acknowledged, and provision made by Congress for its satisfaction, may support such withdrawal, as disregarding the plain interests, violating the declared will, and sacrificing the just rights of the People.

[The Proceedings of the Convention to be continued.]

Mr. Graves, in allusion to the Cilley duel, says that Mr. Wise was guiltless of all blame in the matter, and that "Mr. Clay never uttered a word or did an act which did not proceed from feelings of humanity and a desire to prevent the meeting."

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

REMARKS OF MR. CLAY.

In the Senate, on Thursday, March 31, on taking a final leave of that body.

Mr. CLAY said (as imperfectly heard in the Reporter's galleries) that, before proceeding to make the motion for which he had risen, he begged leave to submit, on the only occasion afforded him, an observation or two on a different subject. It would be remembered that he had offered, on a former day, some resolutions going to propose certain amendments in the Constitution of the United States: they had undergone some discussion, and he had been desirous of obtaining an expression of the sense of the Senate upon their adoption; but owing to the infirm state of his health, to the pressure of business in the Senate, and especially to the absence at this moment of several of his friends, he had concluded this to be unnecessary; nor should he deem himself called upon to reply to the arguments of such gentlemen as had considered it their duty to oppose the resolutions. He should commit the subject, therefore, to the hands of the Senate, to be disposed of as their judgment should dictate: concluding what he had to say in relation to them with the remark, that the convictions he had before entertained in regard to the several amendments, he still deliberately held, after all that he had heard upon the subjects of them.

And now, said Mr. C., allow me to announce, formally and officially, my retirement from the Senate of the United States, and to present the last motion I shall ever make in this body. But, before I make that motion, I trust I shall be pardoned if I avail myself of the occasion to make a few observations which are suggested to my mind by the present occasion.

I entered the Senate of the United States in December, 1806. I regarded that body then, and still contemplate it, as a body which may compare, without disadvantage, with any legislative assembly, either of ancient or modern times, whether I look to its dignity, the extent and importance of its powers, or the ability by which its individual members have been distinguished, or its constitution. If compared in any of these respects with the Senates either of France or of England, that of the United States will sustain no derogation. With respect to the mode of its constitution, of those bodies I may observe that in the House of Peers in England, with the exceptions but of Ireland and of Scotland—and in that of France, with no exception whatever—the members hold their places under no delegated authority, but derive them from the grant of the Crown, transmitted by descent, or expressed in new patents of nobility; while here we have the proud title of Representatives of sovereign States, of distinct and independent Commonwealths.

If we look again at the powers exercised by the Senates of France and England, and by the Senate of the United States, we shall find that the aggregate of power is much greater here. In all the members possess the legislative power. In the foreign Senates, so to this, the judicial power is invested, although there it exists in a larger degree than here. But, on the other hand, that vast, undefined, and undefinable power involved in the right to cooperate with the Executive in the formation and ratification of treaties, is enjoyed in all its magnitude and weight by this body, while it is possessed by neither of them: besides which, there is another of very great practical importance—that of sharing with the Executive branch in distributing the vast patronage of this Government. In both these latter respects we stand on grounds different from the House of Peers either of England or France. And then as to the dignity and decorum of its proceedings, and ordinarily as to the ability of its members, I can with great truth declare that, during the whole long period of my knowledge of this Senate it can, without arrogance or presumption, sustain no disadvantageous comparison with any public body in ancient or modern times.

Full of attraction, however, as a seat in this Senate is, sufficient as it is to fill the aspirations of the most ambitious heart, I have long earnestly continued to forego it, and to seek that repose which can be enjoyed only in the shades of private life, and amid the calm pleasures which belong to that beloved word, "home."

It was my purpose to terminate my connexion with this body in November, 1840, after the memorable and glorious political struggle which distinguished that year; but I termed, soon after, what to do. I had for some time anticipated from the result of my own reflections, that an extra session of Congress would be called; and I felt desirous to cooperate with my political and personal friends in restoring, if it could be effected, the prosperity of the country by the best measures which their united counsels might be able to devise, and I therefore attended the extra session. It was called, as all know, by the lamented Harrison; but his death and the consequent accession of his successor produced an entirely new aspect of public affairs. Had he lived, I have not one particle of doubt that every important measure for which the country had hoped with so confident an expectation would have been consummated by the cooperation of the Executive branch of the Government. And here allow me to say, only, in regard to that so much reprobated extra session of Congress, that I believe if any of those who through the influence of party spirit or the rage of political prejudice, have loudly censured the measures then adopted, will look at them in a spirit of candor and of justice, their conclusion, and that of the country generally, will be that if there exist any just ground of complaint, it is to be found not in what was done, but in what was left undone.

Had President Harrison lived, and the measures devised at that session been fully carried out, it was my intention then to have resigned my seat. But, the hope (I feared it might prove a vain hope) that at the regular session the measures which we had left undone might even then be projected, or the same object attained in an equivalent form, induced me to postpone the determination; and events which arose after the extra session, resulting from the failure of those measures which had been proposed at that session, and which appeared to throw on our political friends a temporary show of defeat, confirmed me in the resolution to attend the present session also, and, whether in prosperity or adversity, to share the fortune of my friends. But I resolved at the same time to retire as soon as I could do so with propriety and decency.

From 1806, the period of my entry on this noble theatre, with short intervals, to the present time, I have been engaged in the public councils, at home or abroad. Of the nature or the value of the services rendered during that long and arduous period of my life it does not become me to speak; history, if she deigns to notice me, and posterity, if the recollection of my humble actions shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the truest, and the most impartial judges. When death has closed the scene, their sentence will be pronounced, and to that I appeal and refer myself. My acts and public conduct are a fair subject for the criticism and judgment of my fellow-men; but the private motives by which they have been prompted are known only to the great Searcher of the human heart and to myself; and I trust I may be pardoned for repeating a declaration made some thirteen years ago, that, whatever errors—and doubtless there have been many—may be discovered in a review of my public service to the country, I can with unshaken confidence appeal to that Divine arbiter for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive—have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm and devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what in my best judgment I believed to be the true interests of my country.

During that long period, however, I have not escaped the fate of other public men, nor failed to incur censure and detraction of the bitterest, most unrelenting, and most malignant character; and though not always insensible to the pain it was meant to inflict, I have borne it in general with composure, and without disturbance here, [pointing to his breast,] waiting as I have done, in perfect and undoubting confidence, for the ultimate triumph of justice and of truth, and in the entire persuasion that time would, in the end, settle all things as they should be, and that whatever wrong or injustice I might experience at the hands of man, He to whom all hearts are open and fully known, would in the end, by the inscrutable dispensations of His providence, rectify all error, redress all wrong, and cause ample justice to be done.

But I have not meanwhile been unsustained. Everywhere throughout the extent of this great continent I have had cordial, warmhearted, and devoted friends, who have known me and justly appreciated my motives. To them, if language were susceptible of fully expressing my acknowledgments, I would now offer them as all the return I have now to make for their genuine, disinterested, and persevering fidelity and devoted attachment. But if I fail in suitable language to express my gratitude to them for the kindness they have shown me—what shall I say—what can I say at all commensurate with those feelings of gratitude which I owe to the State whose humble representative and servant I have been in this Chamber? [Here Mr. C.'s feelings appeared to overpower him, and he proceeded with deep sensibility and with difficult utterance.]

I emigrated from Virginia to the State of Kentucky now nearly forty-five years ago; I was an orphan who had not yet attained the age of [illegible] —who had never recognised a father's smile from his caresses—[pause]—penny less—without the [illegible] the great—with an imperfect and inadequate education, limited to the ordinary business and [illegible] pursuits of life; but scarce had I set my foot on her generous soil when I was seized & embraced with parental fondness, caressed as though I had been a favorite child, and patronized with [illegible] bounded munificence. From that period to the present honors of the State have been freely bestowed upon me, and afterward, in the darkest hour of calumny and detraction, when I seemed to be [illegible] the rest of the world, she threw her broad and impenetrable shield around me, and, bearing me aloft in her courageous arms, repelled [illegible] shafts that were aimed at my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every false and unfounded assault.

But the ingenuity of my assailants is never exhausted, and it seems I have subjected myself to a new epithet; which I do not know whether it is to be taken in honor or derogation: I am held up to my country as a "dictator." A dictator! The office of a dictatorship is drawn from Roman institutions, and at the time the office was created the person who wielded the tremendous weight of authority conferred concentrated in his own person all the power over the lives and property of all his fellow citizens; he could raise armies; he could [illegible] man navies; he could levy taxes at will, to [illegible] any amount of revenue he might choose to [illegible] and life and death rested on his fiat. If I am a dictator, as I am said to have been, where is my power with which I was clothed? Had I any army? any navy? any revenue? any patronage? any power whatever? If I had been a dictator, I think that even those who have the most displeased to me the appellation must be compelled to make two admissions: first, that my dictatorship has been distinguished by no cruel executions, by no blood, nor soiled by any act of the [illegible] in the second place, I think they must admit that I do not exactly know what date my commission as dictator bears—I imagine, however, it must have commenced with the extra session; that it limited the power of a dictator—I at least voluntarily rendered it within a shorter period than was allowed for the duration of the dictatorship of the Roman Commonwealth.

If to have sought, at the extra session and at the present, by the cooperation of my friends, to carry out the great measures intended by the people at the victory of 1840, and to have desired that the [illegible] shall have been adopted and extended; if to have sought [illegible] you is desired to see a disordered currency regulated and restored, and irregular exchanges equalized and adjusted; if to have labored to replenish the depleted coffers of the Treasury by suitable duties; if to have endeavored to extend relief to the unfortunate bankrupts of the country, who had been ruined by the [illegible] measure by the erroneous policy, as we conceive, of this Government; if to seek to limit, circumscribe and restrain Executive authority to the exercise of necessary expenditure and absolutely necessary executive and diplomatic establishments; if, whilst the public credit is preserved unimpaired by suspicion, a frontier adequate to meet the national engagements, incidents to peace, can be allowed to the national industry; if to maintain an ardent solicitude to preserve in every part of the country, and to execute every pledge readily made by my political friends with a view to the acquisition of power, at the hands of an honest and confiding People—if only these constitute a motive for [illegible] will suppose I must be entitled to best, although I have only shone with my friends, the reflected light of the captain's, as it may be consolation to me, on hand or the other.

That my nature is warm, my temper ardent, my disposition, especially in relation to the public service, enthusiastic, I am fully ready to admit; and those who suppose that I have been insensible to the [illegible] of my friendship have only mistaken for arrogance or presumption that fervent ardor and devotion which is natural to my constitution, and which I never have displayed with too little regard to cold, calculating and cautious prudence, in sustaining and advocating supporting important national measures of the which I have presented and proposed.

During a long and arduous [illegible] public councils of my country, especially during the last eleven years I have held a seat in the Senate from the same ardor and enthusiasm of character, have no doubt, in the heat of debate, and in the earnest endeavor to maintain my opinions against adverse opinions equally honestly entertained, adopted the best course to be adopted for the public welfare, may have often made use of [illegible] or unbecoming moments of excited debate, made use of [illegible] that has been offensive, and susceptible of injurious interpretation towards my brother Senators; there be any here with certain wounded feelings of joy or dissatisfaction produced on such occasions, I beg to assure them that I now offer the amplest apology for any departure on my part from the established rules of parliamentary decorum and courtesy. On the other hand, I assure the Senators, one and all, without exception and without reserve, that I retire from this Senate Chamber without cherishing in my breast a single feeling of resentment or dissatisfaction to the Senate or to any one of its members.

I go from this place under the hope that we shall, mutually, consign to perpetual oblivion whatever personal collisions may at any time unfortunately have occurred between us; and that our recollections shall dwell in future only on those conflicts of mind with mind, those intellectual struggles, those noble exhibitions of the powers of logic, argument and eloquence, honorable to the Senate and to the country, in which each has sought and contended for what he deemed the best mode of accomplishing one common object, the greatest interest and the happiness of our beloved country. To these thrilling and delightful scenes it will be my pleasure and my pride to look back in my retirement.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to make the motion which it was my object to submit when I rose to address you. I present the credentials of my friend and successor. If any void has been created by my own withdrawal from the Senate, it will be filled to overflowing by him; whose intensity of gallant and gentlemanly bearing, whose steady adherence to principle, and whose rare and accomplished powers in debate, are known already in advance to the whole Senate and to the country. I move that his credentials be received, and that the usual oath of office be now administered to him.

In retiring, as I am about to do, forever, from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes for all the great and patriotic objects for which it was constituted by

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the undivided sentiment of the Whigs of North Carolina, we place the above names at the head of our columns, there to remain until the two great contests shall be closed, and closed, as we most firmly believe they will be, by the triumph of both.

As to the re-election of Gov. Morehead, our information satisfies us that we have nothing to fear. We never had aught to contend against but apathy; and the late Convention,—its numbers, its unanimity, its zeal, the enthusiasm which animated every member,—removed all fears on that score. We beg our readers to mark the prediction, that Gov. Morehead will beat Mr. Henry by a larger majority than he beat Gov. Saunders. We found this conviction on information which satisfies us, that Mr. Henry falls far short of the expectations of either party; that his ignorance on the subject of National politics, his misstatements of facts, his clownish acting as stump speaker, his want of sympathy with the people, with any thing but his own selfish interests, are seen and felt wherever he goes.

As to the Presidential Election, it would be too early to calculate the probabilities, but for our confidence in the intelligence of the people, which cannot fail to do justice to the patriotism, virtues, and services of Henry Clay; and to scout the idea of ever again putting at the head of the government such a corruptionist as were expelled by those same people in 1840. The name of Henry Clay is and ever will be a tower of strength. Under it we cheerfully do battle, and under it we hope to conquer.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—A portion of the proceedings of this body, embracing the admirable Address and Resolutions, will be found in this paper. The speeches, &c. will be published in our next.

The Convention was an enthusiastic assemblage, exceeding, in numbers, any similar body ever assembled in the State, except the Whig Convention of winter 1840. No man, we think, could participate in its deliberations, and mark the zeal which animated every individual, without arriving at the conclusion that Whig apathy was no longer to be considered in North Carolina. Every man seemed fully to feel that he had his principles to sustain, in the person of Clay and Morehead, but that it was also a specific imperative duty to punish that traitor, who has, for a time, blasted our hopes and our fame.

THE FIRST RESPONSE.—At a Whig meeting held in this town on Saturday evening last, the delegates to the State Convention made a Report, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That they pledge themselves to sustain, with all their energies, the nomination of that Address to Henry Clay of Kentucky, for the office of President of the United States, and to support him in the discharge of their duty, their whole duty, and nothing short of their duty."

Resolved, That they further pledge their exertions to secure the re-election of James M. Morehead as Governor of North Carolina, and feel confident that by a proper and timely effort, it is only necessary for the Whigs of the State to be found at the polls in August. That we have their unanimous opinion to elect Governor Morehead should seek to address the people as generally as possible, to defend himself and the administration of the affairs of North Carolina from unmerited and unjust attacks; to correct misrepresentations; to vindicate the Banking Institutions of *this State* from improper prejudices now being excited in the minds of the people—and to show to the good people of the State that the Whig party still holds the principles which in 1840 carried the immortal Harrison, and them to victory.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition of the Convention in regard to the nomination of a Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to invite Gov. Morehead to visit and address the people of this town and county, at such time as may suit his convenience; and that said Committee call a meeting of the Whigs on such day as Gov. Morehead may fix for his visit.

The Committee consists of Dr. Benj. Robinson, J. D. Eccles, Jonathan Evans, E. J. Hale, John Smith, Dr. John McKay, Wm. McMillan, and E. L. Winslow.

MR. CLAY'S VALEDICTORY.—The remarks of Mr. Clay, on taking final leave of the Senate, will be found in another column. The scene is said to have been one of great feeling. Party lines seemed for a moment to be broken down, and even Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, who had not spoken for five years, cordially greeted each other. Even Benton is said to have been affected to tears. What, therefore, must have been the feelings of an admiring audience, which filled every nook and corner of the Senate Chamber, the reader can judge. It is said that the report gives but a faint idea of the scene.

The Post Office at Averasborough has been re-established, and Mr. Neil Stewart appointed Postmaster.

RHODE ISLAND.—There appears to be a serious apprehension of riots, amounting almost to civil war, in Rhode Island, on the subject of the Constitution proposed by a late voluntary Convention. The following is the latest news:—

PROVIDENCE, April 6.

We hear that a stand of two thousand arms came up from Boston last evening, in accordance with an order sent down a day or two ago, by the Suffrage people. The excitement in the city has not abated. A match only wants to be lighted, and we shall be in a most serious broil, the consequences of which both parties must deplore.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—There were four tickets for Governor at the late election, and the probability is that neither has a majority. The following is the vote in all but 10 towns:—

Whig 21,871, Loco 22,984, Conservative 561, Abolition 1181.

The Legislature is Loco, which will secure the re-election of a Loco to the U. S. Senate.

The Wilmington Chronicle was not received here last week.

DISASTER.—An entire boat's crew, consisting of 14 or 15 men, belonging to the U. S. Steam frigate Missouri, were killed or knocked overboard and drowned, by an anchor falling overboard, and carrying the chain with it, a few days ago, in the Potomac.

MR. HENRY.—It is said that the Locofoco candidate for Governor, in his speeches, dwells much upon his accumulation of wealth, as a reason why he should be trusted with the administration of the people's affairs. And his organ in this town sings to the same tune. This appeal might justify a thorough examination into the modes by which he has accomplished this first object of his life. But we will only advert to two, both of an official character, and therefore perfectly proper subjects for public discussion.

During the dreadful pecuniary distresses of 1818–19, whilst Mr. Henry was Attorney for the old State Bank, he had such a tender regard for the *goods* of the "dear people," that when he had to sue the debtors of the Bank, he brought a separate suit on each and every name signed to the note; so that on a note with one maker and three securities or endorsers, he would bring four suits, and of course pocket four fees instead of one, subjecting the parties to four bills of costs, instead of one. As his fee in every suit was $4, if there were four parties to the note, he would realize $16, instead of $4, and the whole costs would be about $35 or $40, instead of $9 or $10.—What was the necessity for these separate suits? this gross oppression? this robbery of the unfortunate debtor? There was no necessity for it. A single suit against all the parties was precisely as effectual to the recovery of the debt, as the four suits.—The sole object was to fleece the debtor, to enrich this bank-hating Lawyer, this pretended guardian of the people's rights against bank oppression. So outrageous was the injustice, that the Legislature of 1820 passed a law to put a stop to it, by which it was made the duty of the Court to consolidate all such suits, and to allow but one set of costs on each note. (See Revised Statutes, page 166.)

But let us give another instance of the mode by which this fortune was accumulated—the possession of which he cites as a reason why he should be elected Governor:

In 1836, Gen Jackson appointed him Commissioner to adjudicate claims under the Spanish Treaty, at a salary of $3500 a year. He opened his Court on the 30th of July 1836, sat 4 days, and adjourned to the 6th Dec. Met on that day and sat until 8th Feb'y 1837, say 54 days, (deducting Sundays, Christmas and New Year, on which his Court was not opened.) Met again on the 22d May and sat till 12th July, say 44 days. Met on the 23d of November, and sat till 1st Feb'y 1838, (on which day his commission expired by law,) say 56 days. He held his Court in all, just 154 days, and so timed its sessions that he might be at home during his Superior Court Circuits. And what does the reader think he drew from the Treasury for those 158 days work? Why only the pretty little sum of *Five Thousand Three Hundred and Four Dollars and Thirty-four Cents!* Or Thirty-three Dollars and Fifty-seven Cents for each day that he was actually employed in the performance of his duties! Instead of going to work and completing the business at once, and drawing his pay for *six months* the time it would have required, he adjourned his Court, from time to time, to enable him to come home and attend to his practice, (Bank Attorneyship and all,) and so managed to spin out the work, and along with it his salary, until he could hold it no longer—the law expired, the salary could no longer be drawn—and of course he brought the business to a close.

People of North Carolina! Such are some of the modes by which this boasted fortune has been amassed. If you think them proper modes, vote for Mr. Henry for Governor, for he tells you that he who has taken care of his own interests is the man to trust with yours. If you think, on the contrary, that such wholesale extortion and plunder are not creditable to any man, much less to a would-be Governor of the honest old North State, then vote against him.

Lord Ashburton, the Special Minister from Great Britain, charged with the settlement of the difficulties between that country and this, arrived at Washington on the 4th inst. He came to Annapolis in the Frigate Warspite.

ONE TERM.—The Madisonian, Mr. Tyler's special organ, says,

"One-half, probably, of the Whigs prefer Mr. Webster to Mr. Clay, as President, and they look forward to his *succeeding* President Tyler, *after the latter shall have served another term*, or, in other words, *one term in his own right*."

Is this the same Mr. Tyler who boasted that he was the author of the Whig doctrine that a President should be allowed to serve but one Term? Who, in speeches, letters, and toasts, argued that the eligibility to a second term was the very fountain of corruption! There never was a stronger enforcement of a principle than Mr. Tyler's own example in this particular. His aspirations after a second term have led to all manner of corruption. Instead of faithfully devoting himself to the performance of the great public duties which have devolved on him by an act of Providence, he has devoted himself to electioneering.

AID TO TEXAS.—In the Southern papers we find accounts of numerous bodies of armed men, from 50 to 100 each, who, under pretence of "exploring," "hunting," "fishing," &c., have gone to the assistance of Texas. Considerable amounts of money have been subscribed, also, say $2000 in Columbus, Geo. $1000 in Augusta, &c.

President Houston has issued a Proclamation declaring the ports of Mexico in a state of Blockade. And private accounts assert that an invasion of Mexico has been fully determined on. A Mexican sloop has been captured, having on board 300 muskets, some ammunition and provisions, and $300 in specie.

MR. GIDDINGS.—This late member of Congress was welcomed home by a public meeting, without distinction of party, in which the vote of censure was condemned.

A meeting held in New York on the subject, was broken up by the disgust excited against an abolition lecturer, who volunteered a speech on his favorite topic. The meeting, though in favor of the right of petition, could not stomach abolitionism, and so broke up in confusion.

"PUBLIC DECORUM."—The Globe reads Mr. Adams a lecture on public decorum, a column in length, for telling Mr. Ingersoll that he had "said nothing worthy of a reply."

The same Globe, a month or two ago, justified Dawson's threat to cut Arnold's throat from ear to ear, on the ground that it was a means to preserve public decorum.

MURDER OF AN ACTOR.—An actor named Ewing was murdered during the performance at the Mobile Theatre on the 25th ult. The deed was perpetrated by his wife, late Miss Hamblin, who made her escape.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE, on Monday the 4th, after some unimportant business, went into Executive Session, and remained with closed doors till a late hour. The subject of consideration was said to be, whether the office of Consul at Rio was vacant or not. Mr. Slacom had been removed, Powell the swindler and gambler nominated and confirmed, but not commissioned; and it is said that the President desired to leave Slacom in possession, but the Senate decided that the office is vacant.

On Tuesday, the Loan Bill came up, and was debated by Mr. Evans and Mr. Wright.

On Wednesday, the Loan Bill again came up, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Wright, Walker, Smith and Allen.

On Thursday, the Loan Bill was further discussed by Messrs. Evans, Buchanan, Rives and Simmons.

On Friday, the debate was continued by Mr. Huntington, and the remainder of the day was devoted to Executive business.

On Saturday, after passing a number of private bills, the Loan bill was further discussed by Messrs. Woodbury, Preston, Young, and others, and the Senate adjourned till Monday, with an understanding that the bill will be disposed of on that day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the General Appropriation Bill occupied the day. A variety of items were passed upon, when a motion was made to strike out all appropriations for the Branch Mints.

On this motion a debate arose, exactly the facsimile of those which regularly occur whenever the subject of the branch mints is brought before Congress. The original necessity of the mints, their relative importance and value, the amount of bullion coined, the cost of the respective establishments, and the capacity of the central mint at Philadelphia, to do the whole amount of work at a cheaper rate, were brought into discussion; the members from Georgia and North Carolina warmly advocating the cause of their local establishments, and other gentlemen impugning the policy of their original creation, and insisting on the duty of their immediate abolition. The debate was participated in by Messrs. G. Davis, Caldwell, Green, Black, Habersham, Morgan, A. V. Brown, Graham and Everett, and Pendleton and Stanly, (in explanation.)

The discussion had not terminated, when the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the debate was resumed, the question finally taken, and the motion rejected. The whole day was devoted to various portions of the bill.

On Wednesday, after some morning business, the House again took up the Civil appropriation bill, and passed upon several items, until, at 2 o'clock, it was found that a quorum was not present. A call of the House was ordered, members were brought in, fined, or excused, and various motions to publish the names of absentees, &c. which occupied the House till near 5 o'clock, when it adjourned.

On Thursday, a bill was reported to prevent the transportation of passengers or letters coastwise by foreign vessels.

The bill to provide for the building of an iron war Steamer, was passed, 129 to 31.

Nearly the whole time of the House on this and the two following days, was devoted to the Appropriation Bill, and various items were passed on, but without coming to the end of the bill.

OUTRAGEOUS WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.—The Committees of Investigation in Congress are bringing to light some of the hidden mysteries of Van Burenism, ferreting out some of the modes by which a profligate administration squandered the public funds to the amount of thirty-nine millions a year. In our last we gave the particulars of the Buckner and Johnson affair. We now find some particulars of a Report made to Congress on the 21st ult. by Mr. Meriwether, from which the following facts are taken:—

On page 10 of the Report, it is shown that the enormous sum of $2 363 50 was paid by the Government for making a wagon in Florida!! The following is the bill of costs:—

For materials and workmanship,	$1 623 30
Expenses of Mr. Grant,	85 70
Superintendence of Mr. Grant,	654 50
Whole cost,	$2 363 50

The harness for two horses for this wagon cost, according to same report, $200!

Other instances of Locofoco economy are stated, of which the following are only a few:—

[Page 10.] Amount paid Samuel H. Peck, for ten wagons, engaged in transporting public stores 39 days, at $10 50 per day, $4,095

Amount paid for transportation from Augusta to Columbus, at $12 50 per hundred!!

[P. 9.] For rent of house at Picolata for one year, $300 per month, 3,600

[P. 11.] For six trains transporting baggage from Fort Jessup to Fort Towson, 30 days, each team to carry 1800 pounds, and travel 12 miles pr. day – $20 pr. day, 3,600

What think you of these prices, Waggoners! A team to carry half a load, half a day's journey, and get $20 per day!!

I will pass pass on to some smaller matters. On page 12, I find a charge allowed for 570 000 bricks at Apalachicola, at $16 96 per thousand!

On page 13 of same report, I find wood charged at the following prices:

Amount required at New Orleans, at $10 per cord! On page 8, I find a charge of $2000 (or $20 per cord!!) allowed for transporting 100 cords of wood from New Orleans to fort Brooke!

But most wasteful of all the expenditures have been in the hiring of steamboats.

In many instances, Boats worth from ten to twenty thousand dollars, were hired at from $500 to $1000 per day!

The owners of the Boat Henry Crowell, which Gen'l Jesup says was worth about $15 000, received $800 per day! and the whole amount paid them for hire of that Boat, as appears from page 5 of that report, was $82 505!

The following additional extracts of prices allowed as hire for steamboats are submitted to a candid public, that the people may see whether the Whigs were justified in charging the late Administration with wasteful and extravagant expenditures of the public money—

[P. 4.] Forester—7 months, at $3,500 per month! $24 500

Charleston—10 months, at $4,000 per month! 40 000

[P. 5.] Watchman—17 days, at $450 pr. day! 7,650

1 trip from Mobile to Tampa Bay, with 1 brig and 4 schooners—distance usually run in 4 days! 22,000

[P. 6.] Lion—1 trip from Fort Brooke to Mobile—usually made in 4 days; or $1.500 per day! 6,000

[P. 7.] Ockmulgee—1 trip from Savannah to St. Augustine—usually made in 5 days! 2,300

Brilliant—1 trip from New Orleans to Waterloo, Ala.—usually made in 4 days; or $1.500 per day!!! 6,000

[P. 6.] Cherokee—1 trip from Jacksonville to Garey's Ferry—usually made in 12 hour-! 1,215

I might extend these extracts further, but I forbear.

The Committees are pursuing their investigations with great spirit; and you may expect some further shocking developments. I have heard, from authority which I deem unquestionable, that some very important papers, connected with these extravagant expenditures, have been stolen from the War Department. The Committee are looking into the matter, and you will no doubt hear all the circumstances ere long.

Such of the Whigs of North Carolina as desire to see the authors of this prodigality and corruption again placed in power, will take care to stay away from the polls in August next.

70 or 80 houses, in which about 300 families were living, were destroyed by fire in New York on the 1st inst. Loss $250.000.

Two Cotton Factories near Baltimore have been compelled, by the difficulties of the times and the reduction of duties on imported cotton goods, to put all their operatives on half days' work. About 1000 persons are directly or indirectly dependent on these Factories for their living.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James W. McCulloh, of Maryland, Comptroller of the Treasury.

James H. Weakley, Surveyor General for Alabama, re-appointed.

CONSULS.

James Hagarty, for the Port of Liverpool.

Alexander Powell, of Pennsylvania, for the Port of Rio de Janeiro.

[This Alexander Powell, thus appointed by the President and Senate to an important and lucrative office, turns out to be an accomplice of the notorious Col. Munroe Edwards, the swindler. On the day after his appointment was announced, he was compelled by public indignation to relinquish the office. Great excitement existed on the subject in Washington. It was said that both the President and Senate were deceived as to his character by false statements of himself and friends.]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTIONS.

We do not know yet, whether or not Resolutions were passed by the Legislature of Mississippi, censuring Gov. Morehead, as has been stated; but we find the subjoined Report of Legislative proceedings, in the "Mississippian" printed in Jackson, which we publish for the double reason, of showing that the affair is regarded by an intelligent citizen of that State, in its proper light, and that Gov. Morehead's character is as fully appreciated abroad, as at home:

"In Senate—Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. *Marshall*, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a Report in relation to the conduct of Gov. Morehead of North Carolina, in refusing to surrender E. W. Saunders upon the demand of Gov. McNutt.

Mr. Marshall suggested the propriety of printing the Report.

Mr. Ives remarked, that he would vote for printing all the documents connected with this matter—he was opposed to printing only a part of them; he said he was familiar with the whole subject; the accuser and the accused, were both in this City, or recently had been. *The whole affair had grown out of nothing!* The Prosecutor, E. W. Saunders, had admitted to him. (Mr. Ives.) and to others, that he had no hope of convicting the accused. He said further, that he would not defend Gov. Morehead at the expense of lowering the Majesty of his own State; he would at all times stand forward in defence and support of the Executive of Mississippi; but he was satisfied that Gov. Morehead was desirous of preserving the harmonious relations between the two States; and while he was pleased to know that Gov. McNutt had pursued a firm and independent (not arbitrary) course, he was likewise pleased to reflect that the Executive of his native State (North Carolina) had pursued a similar course. He (Mr. Ives) was proud of a personal acquaintance with Gov. Morehead, although he differed with him in politics. Such a man, said Mr. Ives, as Gov. Morehead, is not born once in a century. North Carolina is proud of such an Executive; yes Sir, with his talents and learning, had he more age, he would ornament the Presidential Chair; nor is it unlikely, that he may one day yet, be called upon to preside over the destinies of this great Republic, should the Whig Party again get the ascendancy."

The Caroline Affair again.—The mail of last night brought us the unwelcome intelligence that John Sheridan Hogan has been again arrested in the State of New York, charged with having been one of the persons engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. He was arrested on Thursday last in the town of Rochester, where he had arrived but a few hours before from Toronto, and was committed to prison to undergo further examination.

HOGAN DISCHARGED.

The Rochester Democrat of the 6th instant says: "The case of John S. Hogan terminated yesterday, by the discharge of the prisoner, for want of *sufficient evidence* to commit him for trial."

As the Whigs of North Carolina are among the noblest of their kind, so the Locos of that State are the very worst of their species. There is not a depth of party meanness to which they do not descend, and the lowest slang is their favorite weapon. At their late Convention, they arraigned the Whigs for burying Gen. Harrison decently, and not throwing him in a gutter like a dog. And now, they are waging a furious war against Gov. Morehead, because he has an *ice-house* and a *chicken coop!* These conveniences, they contend, are conclusive evidences of his Excellency's aristocratic feelings, and prove him unworthy the Gubernatorial Chair of a Republican State! There is no resisting such logic!

Richmond Whig.

Manufactures in the South.—A Letter to the Editors from a respectable gentleman in the State of North Carolina, under date of March 25, 1842, says: "We have now in this State twenty cotton factories, worked by, I presume, more than 1,800 white operatives; and, although North Carolina will not obtrude herself upon the time of Congress with petitions for a discriminating tariff, yet she is to be vitally affected by it, in the success of those large factories recently established. I am now shipping a lot of goods directly to New Bedford, and expect to supply that market with a proportion of what they require for shipment around Cape Horn. Southern goods stand high in New York, Philadelphia, and other markets into which they have been introduced."

The Tallahassee Star informs us that Peter W. Gautier, Jr. U. S. Marshal for the Apalachicola District, late editor of the St. Joseph Times, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Florida, has decamped to Texas, with 70 negroes belonging to the Union Bank, and $15,000 of *Uncle Sam's* money, besides divers unknown amounts collected for individuals in his official capacity. He was accompanied by his father, the Rev. P. W. Gautier, an eloquent divine of forty years' standing.

Retrenchment.—From the Report of the Retrenchment Committee of Congress, relative to a reduction of the compensation for mileage, it appears that the number of miles allowed members of the House at 40 cents per mile is 269,730 miles, or $107,892 00. The proposed amendment to the law, reduces the amount to $80,050 00, being a reduction of $27,841 60. It also reduces the number of miles to 200,126, thereby cutting off 69,604 miles. If the bill reported by the Committee shall pass, the aggregate of annual reduction will be $77,138.

Raleigh Register.

Native Coin.—We were shown yesterday a half dollar, just coined at the Mint, out of Davidson County Silver, and bearing the impress "1842."—*Raleigh Register.*

A Mad Cow, was killed in Columbia a few days ago. She had been bitten by a mad dog, and soon exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia.

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, on Sunday Evening last, by the Rev. Jarvis B. Bonton, Mr. ROBERT COCHRAN, Jr. to Miss MARINDA VIRGINIA eldest daughter of Capt. John W. Wrisiger, all of this town.

In Cheraw, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. G. W. MOYE of Darlington, to Miss A. M. MOYE of that place.

In Duplin county, on the 31st ultimo, by B. Herring, Esq., Mr. H. B. CLIFTON of Sampson, to Miss MARY WHITFIELD.

DIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 4th inst., Mr. THOMAS PARKE, (father of Dr. Parke.) He was born the 22d of February, 1761, at the family residence, White Castle, near Sligo, Ireland. He has been for upwards of half a century a regular Communicant of the Episcopal Church, and it is believed that during the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life, he always sustained the character of a Christian gentleman.—[*Com.*

At Wilmington, on the 5th inst., CHARLES WEST, infant son of Mr. Horace Burr, aged 18 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 13.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lime,	$1½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, E. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6 65	Sack,	$2 a 2½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7 ditto.

CHERAW MARKET—April 5.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 5 a 6¼; Corn 50 a 56; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4 to 8, principal sales 5 to 6½. Corn 60 to 62.

Cotton at Charleston, 5 to 9½. Corn 57 to 62.

Cotton at Augusta 3½ to 8. Principal sales 5⅞ to 6.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for Warren Prior, B. Rose, James Martine, J. D. Williams, and E. L. Winslow, of this place; and for Jenkins & Biles, Humphreys & Gauther, J. & W. Murphy, J. & R. Sloan D. C. Melvine, Scott & McAdoo, T. R. Tate, M. Stamps, N. M. Hill, and J. Ewing, of the interior.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with assorted cargo for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, G. W. McDonald, C. T. Haigh, Cook & Co., and H. L. Mayover, of this place; and for S. B. Antony, Little River Co., Thomas & Bethel, D. Huffman, C. H. Lee, C. Saunders, C. Mich, J. W. Thomas, Thomas, Saunders & Co., Dr. S. L. Jones, Young & Bailey, and Cornish & Co., of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 7, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Tobacco, Pig Lead, Cotton &c., for J. D. Williams, T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, Geo. McNeill, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and Cook & Co.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

From March 31 to April 6.

Schrs. Borneo from Savannah, Peruvian from Baltimore, Edgar Laing from New York, Regulus from do., Henry Chase from do., Schuylkill from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES,

Brigs Alderman for Boston, David Duffie for Wilmington, Del., John for Portsmouth, N. H., Sarah Ann for Sumpton, Br. brig Albion for Yarmouth, N. S., French brigs La Girondin for Senegal, Africa, La Sonnis for do.; Susan Ludwig for Warren, R. I., Mechanic for Philadelphia, Wm. Hart for New York, Edgar Laing for do.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Sale of the Lots at Albemarle, the Seat of Justice of Stanly County, North Carolina, will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1842, on the premises, and continue from day to day until all the Lots are sold.

The Lots will be sold on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved security will be required. It probably behooves us, as Commissioners, to say something in favor of the location, for the benefit of those who live at a distance. We can say to all such, in the language of truth, that the Town of Albemarle is laid off on a most admirable plan for a County Town,—located in a high and beautiful section of country, and unsurpassed by any place in the State for health. We honestly recommend it to the consideration of Merchants, Mechanics, &c., as holding out more inducements to industry and enterprise, with a due proportion of economy, than any town in this region.

Paper and mushroom towns have had their day in all parts; a system (if so it may be called,) in every way repugnant to the moral sense. Persons at a distance may rest assured, that the charge of Humbug cannot consistently be brought by any disinterested man whatever against the claims of Albemarle,—it being the permanent Seat of Justice for Stanly County, its beautiful site, healthy location, its prospects of good society and Schools, &c., all combined, we think should induce every man, whose circumstances or inclination should prompt to live a town life, to attend the Sale.

JAMES ALLEN,
WM. SWEARINGEN,
PARHAM KIRK,
RICH'D STOKER,
DANIEL PALMER,
MATHIAS MOOSE,
JOHN LITTLE,
JACOB EFORD,
E. W. DAVIS,
Commissioners.

April 8, 1842. 97-5w ks.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Boudazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 13, 1842. 97-10w

NOTICE.

PIERSON & HUBBARD have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by George D. Hubbard, and all debts against the firm will be settled by him. Those indebted to the firm will please call on him.

V. R. PIERSON,
GEO. D. HUBBARD.

April 1, 1842. 97-1w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97-f

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell Four NEGROES, consisting of 1 woman, 2 girls, and one boy, belonging to the estate of James Geddie, dec'd. They will be sold at his late residence, nine miles from Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th of May next. Terms six months, notes with approved security.

WM. GEDDIE, *Administrator.*

April 9, 1842. 97-5wpd

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., April 11, 1842.

To the Editor of the Observer:

SIR: That J. L. Davis's last communication, as a reply to my last, is unworthy of notice on my part; that he has made a complete failure in establishing his charge, and that the insinuation which he made is utterly false—false in form and false in substance—I presume but few will doubt. But in consideration of the *great* legacy bequeathed to you, at his final departure, for my sole use and benefit, when *some* of his relatives so much need those very articles, I, as Legatee, consider it my duty to show some token of gratitude towards him. Hence I have concluded to place in your hands an epitaph, to be inscribed upon his tomb-stone, that his memory may not become entirely extinct:

Epitaph.

"Here lies one who often *lied* before,
Let him lie still and he will *lie* no more."

Or, should you consider the above epitaph not sufficiently comprehensive, the following one may be inscribed:

Here lies the "black ram with a blue tail, wrapped up in a dog skin."

Yours, &c. A. D. McNAIR.

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL $50.000!!!

$25,000! 12,500! 50 prizes of 1,200!

15 *Drawn Nos. in each Package of* 26 *Tickets.*

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 7, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 21st, 1842.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of			**$50.000**
1 Splendid Prize of			**25 000**
1 ditto		**of**	**12.500**
1 Prize of	$9 000	2 Prizes of	$1.250
1 Prize of	6 000	50 Prizes of	1.200
1 Prize of	4 000	10 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2 617	20 Prizes of	400
	&c.	&c.	&c.

36,365 Prizes—33,711 Blanks, or about a *Prize to a Blank!*

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

☞ The price of a Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery is only $165; a certificate of 26 Halves only $82 50; a certificate of 26 Quarters only $41 25; a certificate of 26 Eighths only $20 62; and a certificate of a Package may draw the five highest Prizes.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & Co. *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1842:—

A.—Hannah Armstrong, John C. Averett, Martha Anderson, W. T. Armstrong, Mathew Autry, Delilah Ayer.

B.—John Buie, Daniel Bain, Arch'd Black, Jno. Butler, Cader Bryant, H. Buie, Joseph Bynum, Barbara Buie, Duncan Buie, Sen., Jane Buie.

C.—James Carrell, William Callis, Daniel Coar, William Corbin, J. Cornish & Co., Hartwell Coleman, Angus Campbell.

D.—Calvin Delano, P. Dailey.

E.—Jonathan Evans, Jun., Daniel Evans, Jun.

G.—David H. Grove, Jane B. Graddy, Simpson Gooding, Daniel Galbreath, Jonathan Gove, Mary Gillis.

H.—Joel Horn, Margaret Harvey, John E. Hall, Henry G. Hall, Mrs. Holder.

J.—Griffin S. James, Levi Jones, Maria Johnson, Ann Maria Johnson, Mary Jones, Abner H. Jones, Nathan Jones.

L.—Austin Laurence.

M.—Malcom Monroe, William Mitchell, John Murphy, John B. Murphy, Allen Moore, Thomas J. Middleton, John or Wm. Miller.

Mc.—John McKinnon, Alex'r McAllister, Angus McGill, Mary McLellan, Daniel McDuffie, D. A. McPhail, James McKethan, Elizabeth McDiarmid, Mary McDuffie, John McLeod, Daniel McDonald, Neil McDonald.

N.—Brian Nelson, Augustus Norton.

P.—Eliza Perry, Malcom Purcell, Elizabeth Potter, Eliza W. Potter, Otis J. Preston, John J. Phillips, Ellen Powers, Erasmus A. Powe.

R.—John Ryburn, Sam'l N. Richardson.

S.—Isaac Sullivan, John Smith, A. E. Smith, Mrs. Simpson, Sally F. Shaw, James Stewart, Sarah Sims, Isaac Scott, Neill Stewart, Amos Simpson, Dugald Stewart, John M. Smith, Mary Smith, Levi Stricklin.

W.—Sion Williford, Barsilla A. Ward, Nathan Wheat, Robert White, Eli S. West, Sarah White, Jonathan Whaley.

97] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE JUST OPENED a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously to the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. B. Dudley, Gen. James Owen, Gen. A. McRae, } Wilmington.
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle, Bennett Bunn, Weston & Harrison, } Rocky Mount.
W. & A. Sutton, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 89tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings* &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, & Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, & And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.
30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 74tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10,000 REGALIA, Principe and Havana CIGARS.
1 keg Zante Currants,
1 do. Tamarinds,
6 doz. best Mustard,
2 do. Lemon Syrup,
1 do. Guava Jelly,
1 cask superior old Port Wine,
100 lbs. Scotch Snuff, (in Bladders.)
1 Jar Maccoboy Snuff.

W. PRIOR.
March 23 1842. 94 4w

Charles O'Malley---Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1. For sale at the Book store of

E. J. HALE.

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
16 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94tf

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DRAKE

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Comb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.
Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.
Superior Court, March Term, 1842.
John M. Allen *vs.* George Collup.
Original Attachment, levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House at or near Eben Heames', on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, E. F. Lilly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of our Independence.

95] E. F. LILLY, *C. S. C.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd. at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

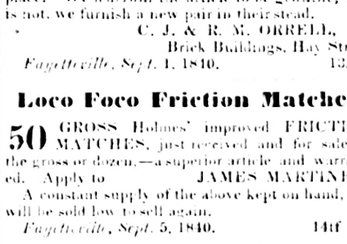
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.



WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. **A trial of one or two bottles will prove** the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D. of Adams, Jefferson county New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

MR. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17. 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-3m

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
M 1842. 92tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an impor ant improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
EQUITY OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1842.

Alexander McLennon *against* John L. Bethea, Administrator, and others.

UPON affidavit of the Plaintiff in this cause, it appears that Lewis Robeson and Finsey Robeson, two of the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, but are citizens of the State of Tennessee. They are, therefore, hereby required to make their personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill of the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, &c.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

92 6w -Printer's fee $4 20.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.

Hardy Morgan *vs.* George Hearne.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on his undivided interest in the Lands belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Hearne, dec'd, 200 acres on Uharrie River, 150 acres on Indian Ridge, 200 acres on McLane's Creek, 430 acres on ditto, it being the whole of his interest in said Hearne's Lands.—And Littleton Harris summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[93 6w -Printer's fee $4 20.]

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 89tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 88tf

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful, after mercury, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the case of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is thoroughly mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in many cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, following by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE General Agents, Nos 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 19, 1842. 91

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Jaundice and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse and purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Sixty years the medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 24 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observer. ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 50tf

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle the patient has been restored to health and strength. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaint of long standing and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.

What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is vitiated perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the fever than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy **perspiration** and checks morbid and pernicious **sweatings;** relieves chronic affections and consumption of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its baneful operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.
November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.